NOAA NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

NOAA In Your State

Oregon

"NOAA's science based work touches 300 million Americans daily, protecting lives and livelihoods. NOAA's products and services are the result of the hard work of our dedicated staff and partner organizations located in program and research offices throughout the globe. The following is a summary of NOAA programs based in, and focused on, your state or territory. The entries are listed by statewide, region, and then by congressional districts and cities or towns."

Dr. Kathryn Sullivan
Under Secretary of Commerce for Oceans and Atmosphere and NOAA Administrator

OR

Statewide

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Northwest Fisheries Science Center

The Northwest Fisheries Science Center's headquarters (in Seattle, WA) was established in 1931 as the first government laboratory dedicated to the study of living marine resources on the West Coast. The Fisheries Science Center's mission is to provide the science necessary to conserve and manage living marine resources and their ecosystems, with an emphasis on the Pacific Northwest. The Fisheries Science Center conducts research on protected resources (i.e. salmon and killer whales) and commercially managed groundfish species along the West Coast and provides the best scientific information available to inform management decisions by the West Coast Regional Office, Pacific Fishery Management Council, and other natural resource managers.

The Fisheries Science Center conducts surveys and assessments of hake, rockfish, sablefish and flatfish along the West Coast and houses the nation's laboratory for chemical testing of seafood following oil spills. The Fisheries Science Center responds dynamically to emerging research needs such as climate change and ocean acidification, integrated ecosystem modeling, socio-economic connections, and biological effects of emerging toxins. The Fisheries Science Center conducts this work through its headquarters in Seattle near the University of Washington and its five field research stations located throughout Washington and Oregon.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Restoration Center
The Restoration Center works with private and public partners in Oregon to restore tidal wetlands, remove dams, modify culverts to improve tidal flushing in coastal wetlands, remove invasive species and restore native shellfish populations. We provide technical and financial assistance to help recover threatened and endangered species, support sustainably managed species, and reverse the damage done by oil spills and toxic releases. To date, the Restoration Center has restored 1,826 acres of habitat and opened up 1,624 miles of fish passage through 192 projects in Oregon. For example, the Southern Flow Corridor Restoration project in Tillamook (due to be completed in 2016 and 2017) is restoring full tidal exchange to over 500 acres of wetlands and 14 miles of historic tidal channels that are currently restricted by levees and tide gates. The project will provide rearing habitat for federally listed coho, chinook, and chum salmon while reducing disastrous flooding along the Highway 101 business corridor and adjacent residential and agricultural lands.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Office of Law Enforcement
NOAA's Office of Law Enforcement is the only conservation enforcement program (Federal or State) that is exclusively dedicated to Federal fisheries and marine resource enforcement. Its mission is to protect global marine resources by enforcing domestic laws and international treaties and obligations dedicated to protecting wildlife and their natural habitat. Our special agents and enforcement officers ensure compliance with these laws and take enforcement action if there are violations. Additionally, the Cooperative Enforcement Program allows NOAA the ability to leverage the resources and assistance of 27 coast states and U.S. territorial marine conservation law enforcement agencies in direct support of the Federal enforcement mission. Effective fisheries law enforcement is critical to creating a level playing field for U.S. fishermen and enabling sustainable fisheries to support vibrant coastal communities. The Astoria, Newport, Portland and Roseburg field offices are part of the Office of Law Enforcement's Northwest Division.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - West Coast Region
NOAA Fisheries is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation's living marine resources through scientific research, fisheries management, enforcement, and habitat conservation. The West Coast Region of NOAA Fisheries administers fisheries programs along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and in the vast inland habitats of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. We work to conserve, protect, and manage salmon and marine mammals under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and sustainably manage West Coast fisheries as guided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act. To achieve this mission and advance sound stewardship of these resources, we work closely with tribes, local, state and federal agencies, our stakeholders, and partners to find science-based solutions to complex ecological issues.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal Management Fellowship
The NOAA Coastal Management Fellowship matches postgraduate students with state and territory coastal zone programs to work on two-year projects proposed by the state or territory. The Oregon Coastal Management Program is hosting a fellow who is building an inventory of vulnerable estuary shoreline resources in anticipation of sea level rise.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - West Coast Governors Alliance on Ocean Health
To maintain quality constituent service, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management regional staff work with the West Coast Governors Alliance and the coastal states in this region. Efforts focus on regional issues such as community resiliency; climate change, data delivery and coordination, eliminating marine debris, and monitoring ocean acidification. NOAA staff coordinates the deployment of NOAA products and services in the region and provide staffing support to the West Coast Governors Alliance Executive Committee, the Regional Data Framework, and the Climate Change Action Coordination Team.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Office for Coastal Management
The NOAA Office for Coastal Management practices a partner-based, boots on the ground approach to coastal management. The organization currently has staff in the Northeast, Mid-Atlantic, Southeast, Gulf of Mexico, West Coast, Pacific Islands, and the Great Lakes regions to provide assistance to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts and facilitate customer feedback and assessments. Assistance is provided to local, state, and regional coastal resource management efforts. The central West Coast staff office is located in Oakland, California, with additional staff based in Portland, Oregon and Seattle, Washington.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Automated Surface Observing Systems Stations
The Automated Surface Observing Systems (ASOS) program is a joint effort of the National Weather Service (NWS), the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA), and the Department of Defense (DOD). ASOS serves as the Nation's primary surface weather observing network. ASOS is designed to support weather forecast activities and aviation operations and, at the same time, support the needs of the meteorological, hydrological, and climatological research communities. ASOS works non-stop, observing basic weather elements, such as cloud cover, precipitation, wind, sea level pressure, and conditions, such as rain, snow, freezing rain, thunderstorms, and fog. There are 22 ASOS stations in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Cooperative Observer Program Sites
The National Weather Service (NWS) Cooperative Observer Program (COOP) consists of more than 10,000 volunteers who take observations on farms, in urban and suburban areas, National Parks, seashores, and mountaintops. The data are representative of where people live, work and play. The COOP was formally created in 1890 under the NWS Organic Act to provide observational meteorological data, usually consisting of daily maximum and minimum temperatures, snowfall, and 24-hour precipitation totals, required to define the climate of the United States and to help measure long-term climate changes, and to provide observational meteorological data in near real-time to support forecast, warning and other public service programs of the NWS. The data are also used by other federal, state and local entities, as well as private companies (such as the energy and insurance industries). In some cases, the data are used to make billions of dollars' worth of decisions. For example, the energy sector uses COOP data to calculate the Heating and Cooling Degree Days which are used to determine individuals' energy bills monthly. There are 272 COOP sites in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards Transmitters
NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards (NWR) is a nationwide network of radio stations broadcasting continuous weather information directly from the nearest National Weather Service (NWS) forecast office. NWR broadcasts official NWS warnings, watches, forecasts and other hazard information 24 hours a day, 7 days a week. Working with the Federal Communication Commission's (FCC) Emergency Alert System, NWR is an "All Hazards" radio network, making it the single source for comprehensive weather and emergency information. In conjunction with federal, state, and local emergency managers and other public officials, NWR also broadcasts warning and post-event information for all types of hazards – including natural (such as earthquakes or avalanches), environmental (such as chemical releases or oil spills), and public safety (such as AMBER alerts or 911 Telephone outages). Known as the "Voice of NOAA's National Weather Service," NWR is provided as a public service by the NWS. NWR includes 1,100 transmitters covering all 50 states, adjacent coastal waters, Puerto Rico, the U.S. Virgin Islands, and the U.S. Pacific Territories. There are 24 NWR transmitters in Oregon.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Incident Meteorologists
The NWS, as mandated by Congress, provides fire weather forecast products and services to the fire and land management community for the protection of life and property, promotion of firefighter safety, and stewardship of America's public wildlands. Since 1927, this effort has included providing critical on-scene support to wildfire managers via specially-trained NWS forecasters called Incident Meteorologists (IMETs). When a fire reaches a large enough size, IMETs are rapidly deployed to the incident and set-up a mobile weather center to provide constant weather updates and forecast briefings to the fire incident commanders. IMETs are very important members of the firefighting team, as changes in the fires are largely due to changes in the weather.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Sea Grant College Program
Oregon Sea Grant, based at Oregon State University (OSU) in Corvallis, is a broad program that develops and supports strongly integrated elements of research, education, extension, communications, and program administration to address the critical needs of the state, region, and nation. We serve as a catalyst, promoting discovery, understanding, and resilience among Oregon coastal communities and ecosystems. Our stakeholders - the people who live, work, and play on the Oregon coast - and an advisory council of coastal community leaders contribute to our work and provide external input on our emphasis and progress. Oregon Sea Grant provides peer-reviewed research through our external grants program and science-based professional, technical, and public education through our Extension and communications professionals in critical topical areas focusing on ecological, social, and economic aspects of coastal development; adaptation to acute or chronic coastal hazards; human and natural dimensions of coastal and marine fisheries; and cultural beliefs, learning, and valuation of coastal and marine issues.

Coastal

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Deep-Sea Coral Research and Technology Program
The Deep Sea Coral Research and Technology Program—called for in the reauthorization of the Magnuson-Stevens Fishery Conservation and Management Act—worked with other NOAA offices and external partners to conduct research cruises off the West Coast from 2010-2012. Scientists are finding coral and sponge habitats and documenting their associations with fish. This field research also provided targeted analyses of:

- Existing information about deep-sea coral ecosystems.
- The distribution and intensity of fishing activities that may damage deep-sea corals in federal waters.
- Coral and sponge bycatch in fisheries.

Findings not only improve knowledge about deep-sea life but also support Pacific Fishery Management Council actions and marine sanctuary needs.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Species Recovery Program
Under the authority of section 6 of the Endangered Species Act, the Cooperation with States Program brings states, NMFS, and other partners together to recover threatened and endangered species. Competitive grants are awarded to states through the Species Recovery Grants to States Program to support management, monitoring, research and outreach efforts for species that spend all or a portion of their life cycle in state waters. The funded work is designed to prevent extinctions or reverse the decline of species, and restore ecosystems and their related socioeconomic benefits. Twenty-five coastal states, including Oregon, and U.S. territories currently participate in this program. The Oregon Department of Fish and Wildlife and the Washington Department of Fish and Wildlife are in their 2nd year of a 3-year $475,000 joint grant for studies of eulachon in their waters designed to guide monitoring programs and track coast-wide status and trends in abundance and distribution.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - National Marine Mammal Stranding Network and John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program

The National Marine Mammal Stranding Network and its trained professionals respond to dead or live marine mammals in distress that are stranded, entangled, out of habitat or otherwise in peril. Our long-standing partnership with the Network provides valuable environmental intelligence, helping NOAA establish links among the health of marine mammals, coastal ecosystems, and coastal communities as well as develop effective conservation programs for marine mammal populations in the wild. There are two stranding network members in the state.

NOAA Fisheries funds eligible members of the Stranding Network through the competitive John H. Prescott Marine Mammal Rescue Assistance Grant Program. Since 2001, $48.2 million has been awarded to 552 grantees who raised over $15.9 million in matching funds. In FY15, 34 grantees received $2.7 million nationwide, with two awards going to two recipients in Oregon: Oregon State University and Portland State University.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund

The Pacific Coastal Salmon Recovery Fund (PCSRF) was established by Congress in 2000 to reverse the declines of Pacific salmon and steelhead by advancing the protection, restoration, and conservation of Pacific salmon and their habitats. The Fund is essential to prevent the extinction of 28 salmon species protected under the Endangered Species Act and also plays a vital role in supporting the economies of local communities from California to Alaska, upholding Tribal Treaty fishing rights and subsistence fishing traditions, and restoring all salmon populations to productive and viable levels along the entire West Coast. Since 2000, approximately 12,000 projects have restored over 1 million acres of salmon habitat, opening nearly 9,100 miles of streams to spawning fish, with $1.2 billion in grants leveraging over $1.4 billion in contributions. Recent studies suggest that a $1 million investment in watershed restoration creates on average 16 to 17 new “green” jobs and averages $2.3 million in economic activity. In Oregon there are 450 active projects.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Lower Columbia River PORTS®

The Columbia River Physical Oceanographic Real-Time System (PORTS®) extends from the mouth of the Columbia River to Vancouver, WA, and provides water level, wind, and weather conditions for pilots and shippers navigating inland to the Port of Portland. In June 2010, NOAA released a study showing that the lower Columbia River area receives an estimated annual economic benefit of $6.4 million in savings and direct income from the operation of the PORTS®. Real-time data are available for water levels from six stations, meteorological data from four locations, and waves at one location.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - National Water Level Observation Network

The National Ocean Service (NOS) operates five long-term, continuously operating tide stations in the state of Oregon, which provide data and information on tidal datum and relative sea level trends, and are capable of producing real-time data for storm surge warning. These stations are located at Port Orford, Charleston, South Beach, Garibaldi, and Astoria. Each station is associated with a set of tidal benchmarks installed in the ground that is used to reference the height of the water levels and helps connect the water level to land.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Analytical Response Team

NOAA’s Analytical Response Team (ART) works with Federal, academic, and state partners to respond to HAB and associated mortality events. They can provide rapid and accurate identification of harmful algae and their associated toxins to the management agencies responsible for, e.g. opening and closing fisheries, targeting monitoring, and responding to marine mammal mortality events. ART works nationally, processing samples and providing expertise upon request. This year ART has responded to events related to harmful algal blooms on the West Coast.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Phytoplankton Monitoring Network
The Phytoplankton Monitoring Network (PMN) engages volunteers in monitoring for marine phytoplankton and HABs. Data collected by PMN volunteers is used to better understand species composition and distribution in coastal and Great Lakes waters, and to identify areas for further research and monitoring. Through this program, we have alerted managers to previously undetected toxins in commercial shellfish beds, and the potential for human Amnesic Shellfish Poisoning and domoic acid toxicity in marine animals.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Pilot Harmful Algal Bloom Forecast System
NCCOS-funded partners in Oregon have expanded a pilot program to monitor coastal water for the abundance of toxic algae species (*Pseudo-nitzschia*and *Alexandrium*) and the algal toxin domoic acid. This monitoring program protects the health of Oregonians while minimizing the economic impacts of HAB closures on commercially valuable state shellfisheries. The team is now working to transition the project from a pilot to an operational program prior to its scheduled end of funding in 2012.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Navigation Manager
NOAA's navigation managers work directly with pilots, port authorities, and recreational boating organizations in Oregon. They help identify the navigational challenges facing marine transportation in Oregon and provide NOAA's resources and services that promote safe and efficient navigation. Navigation managers are on call to provide expertise and NOAA navigation response coordination in case of severe coastal weather events or other marine emergencies. The Office of Coast Survey has a navigation manager in Seattle, Wash., to support mariners and stakeholders in Oregon and Washington.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal Resilience Network
A Coastal Resilience Network grant funded a pilot climate-change related project for Oregon. The project has two objectives: 1) develop an approach for improving community resilience at the local level and 2) establish a network of people, organizations, and communities for this purpose. Local partners for the pilot are Clatsop County, Seaside, Gearhart, and Cannon Beach. In addition to providing the funding, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management is providing technical assistance and connections to relevant NOAA products and services. Oregon Sea Grant and Oregon Partnership for Disaster Resilience are leading the project.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program
The Coastal and Estuarine Land Conservation Program (CELCP) brings conservation partners together to protect coastal and estuarine lands considered important for their ecological, conservation, recreational, historical, or aesthetic values. To date CELCP has protected more than100,000 acres of land nationally and awarded four projects in Oregon. The program provides state and local governments with matching funds to purchase significant coastal and estuarine lands, or conservation easements on these important lands that are threatened by development. Lands or conservation easements acquired with CELCP funds are protected in perpetuity so that they may be enjoyed by future generations.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Coastal Management Program
Through a unique Federal-state partnership, NOAA's Office for Coastal Management (OCM) works with the Oregon Department of Land Conservation and Development (DLCD) to implement the National Coastal Management Program in Oregon. OCM provides the DLCD with financial and technical assistance to further the goals of the Coastal Zone Management Act to protect, restore and responsibly develop our nation's coastal communities and resources by balancing the often competing demands of coastal resource use, economic development and conservation. The Oregon coastal zone includes the state's coastal watersheds and extends inland to the crest of the coast range, with a few minor exceptions.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Pacific Northwest Bay-Watershed Training Program
Pacific Northwest Bay-Watershed Training (PNW B-WET) is an environmental education program that promotes locally relevant, experiential learning in the K-12 environment. The primary delivery of B-WET is through competitive funding that promotes Meaningful Watershed Educational Experiences (MWEEs) for students and teachers. B-WET currently serves seven areas of the country: California, Chesapeake Bay, Great Lakes, Gulf of Mexico, Hawai'i, New England, and the Pacific Northwest. PNW BWET responds to regional education and environmental priorities through local implementation of competitive grant funds. Please see regional funding opportunity for priorities and eligibility details.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Marine Debris Projects and Partnerships
The NOAA Marine Debris Program (MDP) leads national and international efforts to research, prevent, and reduce the impacts of marine debris. The program supports marine debris removal, education and outreach, and research projects in partnership with state and local agencies, tribes, non-governmental organizations, academia, and industry. In Oregon, the Marine Debris Prevention through Education and Outreach Grant Program is funding the development of marine debris art for display with educational materials at numerous aquariums and museums. This project will also provide art-based marine debris curriculum and teacher training materials.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Pacific Northwest Environmental Response Management Application
Assessing important spatial information and designing successful restoration projects rely upon interpreting and mapping geographic information, including the location, duration, and impacts from oil spills, other hazardous materials, or debris released into the environment. Pacific Northwest ERMA® is an online mapping tool that integrates both static and real-time data, such as Environmental Sensitivity Index (ESI) maps, ship locations, weather, and ocean currents, in a centralized, easy-to-use format for environmental responders and decision makers.

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems
U.S. IOOS® is an operational system and a network of regional partners responsible for regional observations, data management, modeling and analysis, education and outreach, and research and development. The overarching purpose of U.S. IOOS is to address regional and national needs for ocean data and information. IOOS regional partners provide coordination with regional stakeholders while contributing data and other outputs to the national system – supporting regional priorities while advancing national objectives. The Northwest Association of Networked Ocean Observing Systems (NANOOS) is the Regional Association for the Pacific Northwest, primarily Washington and Oregon. NANOOS includes over 40 members representing the interests of different regions and sectors including industry, government (tribal, state, local) education, and research. NANOOS and all of its users are benefiting from a commitment to furthering the scientific and operational design and maintenance of the Pacific Northwest regional ocean observing system. NANOOS has strong ties with the observing programs in Alaska and British Columbia through our common purpose and the occasional overlap of data and products. NANOOS is creating customized information and tools with an emphasis on maritime operations, ecosystem impacts, regional fisheries, coastal hazards.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Buoys

The National Weather Service (NWS), through its National Data Buoy Center (NDBC), develops, deploys, operates, and maintains the current national data buoy network of moored and drifting weather buoys and land stations that serve all of the Nation's coastal states and territories. Within this network, 110 of the buoys and 51 of the land stations are maintained directly by NDBC. Located at NASA's Stennis Space Center in Mississippi, supports weather and marine warning and forecast services in real time by providing deep ocean and coastal meteorological and oceanographic observations. These data provide valuable information used by NWS supercomputers to produce computer-generated model forecasts of the atmosphere and climate. NDBC manages the Volunteer Observing Ship program to acquire additional meteorological and oceanographic observations supporting NWS mission requirements. NDBC also supports operational and research programs of NOAA and other national and international organizations. NDBC also operates NOAA's network of Deep-ocean Assessment and Reporting of Tsunami (DART®) stations, for the early detection and real-time reporting of tsunamis in the open ocean. Data from the DART®s are used by the National Weather Service Tsunami Warning Centers in Alaska and Hawaii to provide tsunami forecasts, warnings, and information.

OR-1

Hammond

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Point Adams Research Station

This research station of the Northwest Fisheries Science Center conducts studies to better understand factors that affect the survival of Pacific salmonids in the Columbia River system, ranging from upriver dams to the estuary and adjacent nearshore ocean. Ecosystem studies include the ecology and survival of juvenile salmonids in the critical transition from freshwater to the ocean environment; predator-prey relationships in the nearshore ocean; detailed aspects of fish passage; and the environmental impacts of navigational channel maintenance on river ecosystems. Unique features of the facility include research vessels and small craft for sampling in local waters and a strategic location along the Columbia River estuary for estuarine and nearshore-ocean studies.

OR-2

John Day

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - U.S. Climate Reference Network

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

La Grande

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Interior Columbia Basin Area Office

The Interior Columbia Basin Area Office is located in Portland, with satellite teams in Ellensburg, Washington; La Grande, Oregon; Grangeville, Idaho; and Boise, Idaho. Our responsibilities focus on protecting species and their habitats upstream of Bonneville Dam, into the upper reaches of the Columbia and Snake rivers in Washington, Oregon, and Idaho. We work to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act by evaluating the impacts of proposed federal actions, developing and implementing recovery plans, seeking conservation partnerships with local governments and landowners, and ensuring safe fish passage through federal and some private dams.

Medford

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office

Located in Medford, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for the seven southwestern counties of Oregon and for Siskiyou and Modoc counties in northern California, including their coastal waters. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Mt. Bachelor

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network

NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a Cooperative Global Air Sampling Network to measure the distribution and trends of carbon dioxide (CO2) and methane (CH4), the two gases most responsible for human-caused climate change, as well as other greenhouse gases and volatile organic compounds. Samples are collected weekly at fixed locations and on several commercial ships. The air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory, located in Boulder, CO. The observed geographical patterns and small but persistent spatial gradients are used to better understand the processes, both natural and human induced, that underlie the trends. These measurements help determine the magnitude of carbon sources and sinks in North America's sites operated by University of Washington.

Pendleton

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office

Located in Pendleton, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for central and northeast Oregon and southeast and south-central Washington State. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards. Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Riley

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - U.S. Climate Reference Network

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

OR-2, 3

Boardman, Cascade Locks, Condon, Hood River, John Day (Rufus), Prineville, Troutdale, Umatilla

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Wind Forecast Improvement Project 2

The NOAA/ESRL Physical Sciences Division (PSD) is deploying instruments as part of the second Wind Forecast Improvement Project (WFIP2). The goal of this DOE and NOAA funded public-private partnership is to improve model forecast skill for turbine-height winds in regions with complex terrain. A core element of WFIP2 is an 18 month field deployment located in the Pacific Northwest, focusing on the Columbia River Gorge and Columbia Basin in eastern Oregon and Washington states. Researchers will collect an extensive set of new meteorological observations, especially within the atmospheric boundary layer, use these to observe and understand relevant atmospheric processes, develop and test new model physical parameterization schemes, and ultimately transfer these improved models to NOAA/NWS operations and to the wider meteorological and wind energy communities.

OR-3

Portland

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - West Coast Region

NOAA Fisheries is dedicated to protecting and preserving our nation's living marine resources through scientific research, fisheries management, enforcement, and habitat conservation. The West Coast Region of NOAA Fisheries administers fisheries programs along the coasts of Washington, Oregon and California; and in the vast inland habitats of Washington, Oregon, California and Idaho. We work to conserve, protect, and manage salmon and marine mammals under the Endangered Species Act and Marine Mammal Protection Act, and sustainably manage West Coast fisheries as guided by the Magnuson-Stevens Fisheries Conservation Act. To achieve this mission and advance sound stewardship of these resources, we work closely with tribes, local, state and federal agencies, our stakeholders, and partners to find science-based solutions to complex ecological issues.

National Weather Service (NWS) - Northwest River Forecast Center

Co-located with the NWS Weather Forecast Office in Portland, the Northwest River Forecast Center (RFC) performs continuous river basin modeling and provides hydrologic forecast and guidance products for rivers and streams for all rivers in the Pacific Northwest and drainage into the Columbia River Basin. These products include forecasts of river stage and flow, probabilistic river forecasts, reservoir inflow forecasts, gridded precipitation estimates and forecasts, spring flood outlooks, and flash flood and headwater guidance. Some of the RFCs in the western and central U.S. also provide water supply forecasts. RFCs work closely with local, state and federal water management agencies, including the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, U.S. Bureau of Reclamation, and U.S. Geological Survey, to provide water and flood information for critical decisions (aka Impact-based Decision-Support Services or IDSS).

National Weather Service (NWS) - Weather Forecast Office
Co-located with the NWS Northwest River Forecast Center in Portland, this NWS Weather Forecast Office (WFO) is staffed around-the-clock every day, providing the best possible weather, water, and climate forecasts and warnings for northwest Oregon and southwest Washington State, including the coastal waters. Highly trained forecasters issue warnings and forecasts for events, including severe thunderstorms, tornadoes, winter storms, floods, and heat waves. This essential information is provided to the general public, media, emergency management and law enforcement officials, the aviation and marine communities, agricultural interests, businesses, and others. Information is disseminated in many ways, including through dedicated government channels, satellite, the Internet, and NOAA Weather Radio All Hazards.

Forecasters also provide Impact-based Decision-Support Services (IDSS), both remotely and on-site, during critical emergencies, such as wildfires, floods, chemical spills, and for major recovery efforts such as those following the Joplin and Moore tornadoes, Hurricanes Katrina and Sandy, and the Sept. 11, 2001, terrorist attacks in New York City and Washington D.C. The WFO collects and disseminates precipitation, river, and rainfall data, and prepares local climatological data. Each WFO has a Warning Coordination Meteorologist who actively conducts outreach and educational programs, which helps build strong working relationships with local partners in emergency management, government, the media and academic communities. The WFO operates Automated Surface Observing Stations (ASOS), as well as the local Doppler Weather Radar, which provides critical information about current weather conditions. The radar data enables forecasters to issue warnings for tornadoes, severe thunderstorms, and flash floods.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Science On a Sphere®
Science On a Sphere (SOS) is a room-sized global display system that uses computers and video projectors to display planetary data onto a six-foot diameter sphere, analogous to a giant animated globe. Researchers at NOAA developed Science On a Sphere® as an educational tool to help illustrate Earth System science to people of all ages. Animated images of atmospheric storms, climate change, and ocean temperature can be shown on the sphere, which is used to explain complex environmental processes in a way that is simultaneously intuitive and captivating.

OR-4
Brookings
Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Carbon Cycle Gases and Halocarbons
NOAA's Earth System Research Laboratory (ESRL) operates a small aircraft-based North American network of sampling sites (Carbon America) to measure vertical profiles of important greenhouse gas concentrations. Air is sampled above the surface up to approximately 25,000 feet above sea level using a reasonably small, light, and economical automated system developed by ESRL researchers. These air samples are delivered to the ESRL laboratory in Boulder, Colorado for measurements of CO2, CH4, and other greenhouse gasses. This data will improve global carbon cycle models. Weekly sampling is conducted from Brookings, OR.

Charleston
National Ocean Service (NOS) - South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve
South Slough National Estuarine Research Reserve, designated in 1974 and managed by the Oregon Department of State Lands, encompasses 4,771 acres of uplands of a Northwest coniferous forest and shrub, freshwater and saltwater tidal wetlands, sub-tidal habitats, and open water. Freshwater marsh areas resulting from historic agricultural dikes and upland forests within the watershed are being restored to a healthy, integrated and sustainable ecosystem. The reserve provides interpretive services for the general public, educational services for school groups, and has a volunteer program. Research priorities include ecological relationships among species, habitat restoration, and invasive species.

Corvallis

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - U.S. Climate Reference Network

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

NOAA Office of Education - Living Marine Resources Cooperative Science Center

The University of Maryland - Eastern Shore leads NOAA's Living Marine Resources Cooperative Science Center (LMRCSC) with its partners: Delaware State University, Hampton University, Savannah State University, the University of Maryland Center for Environmental Science Institute of Marine and Environmental Technology, Oregon State University, and the University of Miami Rosenstiel School of Marine and Atmospheric Sciences. This Center is part of NOAA's Educational Partnership Program with Minority Serving Institutions. LMRCSC conducts research in the marine sciences, with areas of specialization in fisheries science, oceanography, ecology, environmental sciences, and environmental molecular biology/biotechnology. LMRCSC develops a pool of highly educated and skilled students from underrepresented groups in the marine sciences. LMRCSC's primary collaborator is the National Marine Fisheries Service.

Coos Bay

National Environmental Satellite, Data, and Information Service (NESDIS) and Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - U.S. Climate Reference Network

The U.S. Climate Reference Network (USCRN) is an operationally viable research network of 134 climate stations that are deployed nationwide. Data from the USCRN are used in various climate monitoring activities and for placing current climate anomalies into an historical perspective. The USCRN provides the United States with a reference network that contributes to an International network under the auspices of the Global Climate Observing System (GCOS).

Roseburg

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Oregon/Washington Coastal Area Office

The Oregon and Washington Coastal Area Offices are located in Portland and Seattle, with satellite teams in Lacey, Washington and Roseburg, Oregon. Our responsibilities focus on protecting species and their habitats along Washington and Oregon coasts, including Puget Sound and the lower Columbia and Willamette rivers. We work to protect species listed under the Endangered Species Act by evaluating the impacts of proposed federal actions, developing and implementing recovery plans, seeking conservation partnerships with local governments and landowners, and ensuring safe fish passage through federal and some private dams, and designating critical habitat.

OR-5

Newport

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program

The Fisheries Behavioral Ecology Program, based at Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, conducts research aimed at understanding the relationships between fish behavior and environmental variables, and how this influences distribution, survival, and recruitment of economically important fish species. Program research also includes experimental analysis of fishing gear performance, and the survival and recovery of fishes from stresses imposed during fishing activity. The goal of the Program is to provide critical information needed to improve survey techniques, to improve predictions on population abundance, distribution and survival, and to conserve populations of economically significant resource species and their habitats.

National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) - Research Station
This ocean port research station is a vital component of Oregon State University's Hatfield Marine Science Center, which serves as a collaborative research hub for government and university scientists. Areas of research by Northwest Fisheries Science Center scientists include assessments of West Coast commercial groundfish stocks; studies of interactions among environmental factors and diseases of salmon; investigations of food-web changes in coastal waters related to climate variability and change; and studies of the survival of salmon as they enter the ocean. Unique features of the Newport Research Station include specialized seawater systems for immunological research; office and warehouse space, and access to NOAA's Pacific Marine Operations Center and Oregon State University's assets including ocean-going ships and small craft for sampling in local waters, a ship-support facility for ocean-going research vessels; and a visitor center with public aquaria and displays of the Center's research.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Climate Impacts Research Consortium
The Climate Impacts Research Consortium (CIRC) was established as a cooperative agreement between NOAA's Climate Program Office and the Oregon Climate Change Research Institute (OCCRI), including Oregon State University (OSU) and the University of Oregon (UO). CIRC provides policy makers, resource managers, and fellow researchers with the best available science covering the changing climate of Oregon, Washington, Idaho, and western Montana. By providing access to datasets and user-friendly interfaces, CIRC aids city, state, and regional policy makers and resource managers in formulating decisions related to landscape and watershed management across the Northwest.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Cooperative Institute for Marine Resources Studies
The Cooperative Institute for Marine Resources Studies (CIMRS) was established in 1982 and fosters collaboration between Oregon State University and NOAA in fisheries science, aquaculture, oceanography, marine-resource technology and related fields. CIMRS conducts research under three themes: (1) west coast fisheries research, (2) ocean environment research, and (3) marine mammal acoustics.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Exploration Command Center
NOAA's Office of Ocean Exploration and Research focuses on interdisciplinary exploration; systematic research of extreme and unique environments, continental shelf ecosystems, new ocean resources, and ocean dynamics; advanced technology development; and communication of results through education and outreach. There is an Exploration Command Center located at Oregon's State University's Hatfield Marine Center where scientists ashore participate in real time in certain expeditions at sea when seafloor video is sent ashore via satellite and Internet pathways.

Office of Oceanic and Atmospheric Research (OAR) - Ocean Environment Research Division
The Pacific Marine Environmental Laboratory (PMEL) maintains a satellite research facility at the Hatfield Marine Science Center in Newport, Oregon, where PMEL scientists and engineers in the Earth-Ocean Interactions and Acoustics groups work side by side with Oregon State University. The Earth-Ocean Interactions group is renowned for interdisciplinary seafloor and water column processes research at numerous volcanic and hydrothermal sites around the globe. Researchers are discovering unique chemosynthetic ecosystems and studying biogeochemical processes of global importance. The Acoustics program develops and provides acoustic tools, technologies, and services to study both natural and anthropogenic sounds in the marine environment.

Office of the Chief Information Officer (OCIO) - Service Delivery Division
The Service Delivery Division provides a suite of IT services to support NOAA's mission. Our work includes IT infrastructure design and maintenance, network and server management and administration, desktop configuration and maintenance, application and system design and implementation, and IT security.

Office of Marine and Aviation Operations (OMAO) – Marine Operations, Marine Operations Center Pacific and Homeport of the NOAA Ships *Rainier*, *Bell M. Shimada*

Newport is home to OMAO's Marine Operations, which oversees operations of the three regional Centers, including the Marine Operations Center-Pacific (MOC-P), which provides regional management of NOAA Fleet vessels operating throughout the Pacific. Newport serves as homeport for the NOAA Ships *Rainier* and *Bell M. Shimada*. The Center also provides field support to the NOAA Ships *Fairweather* out of Ketchikan, Alaska, and *Oscar Dyson* out of Kodiak, Alaska. Services to all of the ships include technical support and management of marine and electronic engineering for maintenance and repairs, operational and program liaison for vessel operations, as well as administrative and logistical support for vessel operations. NOAA vessels managed by the center acquire *in situ* observations in support of NOAA's research and operational portfolios. The NOAA Ship *Bell M. Shimada* supports the research mission of both the Northwest and Southwest Fisheries Science Centers. The NOAA Ship *Rainier* conducts hydroacoustic surveys to support the mission of the National Ocean Service. All vessels support NOAA's mission to protect, restore, and manage the use of coastal and ocean resources through an ecosystem approach to management.

NOAA vessels are operated under the direction of officers from the NOAA Commissioned Officer Corps. The NOAA Corps today provides a cadre of professionals trained in engineering, earth sciences, oceanography, meteorology, fisheries science, and other related disciplines. Officers operate ships, fly aircraft, manage research projects, conduct diving operations, and serve in staff positions throughout NOAA.

Salem

National Ocean Service (NOS) - Geodetic Advisor

The Geodetic Advisor is a jointly funded National Ocean Service (NOS) employee that resides in the state to provide liaison between NOS and the host state. The Geodetic Advisor guides and assists the state's charting, geodetic and surveying programs through technical expertise. The program is designed to fill a need for more accurate geodetic surveys, and is in response to the desire of states to improve their surveying techniques to meet Federal Geodetic Control subcommittee standards and specifications. The surveys provide the basis for all forms of mapping and engineering projects and monitoring of the dynamic Earth. This program also provides technical assistance in planning and implementing Geographic/Land Information System (GIS/LIS) projects.

***NOAA In Your State* is managed by NOAA's Office of Legislative and Intergovernmental Affairs and maintained with information provided by NOAA's Line and Staff Offices. Questions about specific programs or offices should be directed to the NOAA Line or Staff Office listed.**

More information for those offices may be found at NOAA.gov.

NOAA In Your State

Oregon


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ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
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